THE PIOCHE MERGER IN THE AIR.

(Continued from Page 11.) share and 33,000 shares from the treasury of the Ohio-Kentucky for \$25,000.

An initial expense of approximately \$525,000 was to be incurred by the Amalgamated, of which \$275,000 called for cash and \$250,000 was to be met by a note secured by Amalgamated bonds and guaranteed by the Nevada-Utah.

An agreement was reached by the directors on behalf of the stockholders. The Godbes claim that it failed to specify the place at which the deeds should be exchange! for stock, and the Woolleys state that it was the agreement from the first and thoroughly understood that the deal was to be closed in New York. This proved to be the rock upon which the merger finally capsized.

Woolley insists that by the terms of every agreement the transfer to the Amalgamated was to be made in New York. The Godbes insist that there was no understanding as to where the final settlement was to be made.

A supplementary agreement, it is claimed, was accepted verbally, specifying that instead of the Amalgamated paying for the properties of the other companies entirely in stock and afterward purchasing the shares of individuals for cash, the payments be made direct to the Prince and Ohio-Kentucky companies in cash and stock, the Nevada-Utah to receive all stock and no cash.

In reducing the proposition to writing the attorneys for the Godbes formulated it in a manner which, the Woolleys claim, was not entirely in accord with the verbal understanding. After discussing the matter further, the drawing of the resolution was then, according to the Woolleys, referred to the attorneys of the Nevada-Utah, but before they completed the task, it is alleged that the Prince and Ohio-Kentucky officials held a meeting, adopted the first resolution drawn by their attorney, delivered it to Woolley, and, it is alleged, stated, in effect, that that was where they stood in the matter.

Here the ways parted.

Such is one explanation of the failure of one of the most important combinations of recent years as gleaned from some of those supposed to be in a position to explain. It is the first word to date conveying any of the promoter's side of the story. The view taken by Messrs. Hackett and Godbe is fairly well known.

By the way, Stickneys carry the largest assortment of high-class cigars for discriminating smoke consumers.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

Emerald Mining Co. Principal place of business, 205 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 62, levied on the 8th day of March, 1911, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name, C	ert.	Shares.	Amt.
Havenor, W. M	1474	500	\$2.50
Pembroke, Adrian B	1482	500	2.50
Dixon, B. W	1507	500	2.50
Dixon, B. W	1508	500	2.50
Dixon, B. W		500	2.50
Dixon, B. W.	1510	500	2.50
Dixon, B. W	1511	500	2.50
Dixon, B. W	1512	500	2.50
McKenzie, Ned		400	2.00
Pollock, James A. & Co	1502	500	2.50
Pollock, James A. & Co	1515	500	2.50
Aurelius, E	1499	500	2.50

And in accordance with law so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at 205 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 13th day of May, 1911, at the hour of 2 o'c'ock p. m., to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expresses of the sale. and expense of the sale.

J. E. OGLESBY, Secretary Emerald Mining Co., 205 Judge Bldg. Suit Lake City, Utah.



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